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(54) Title: COMBINATION THERAPY FOR LOWERING AND CONTROLLING INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

(57) Abstract: Angiostatic agents and another IOP lowering compound are combined in ophthalmic compositions to treat glaucoma and ocular hypertension. Methods for treating glaucoma and ocular hypertension are also disclosed.

COMBINATION THERAPY FOR LOWERING AND CONTROLLING INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

5 The present invention relates generally to the field of ophthalmology. In particular, the invention relates to the treatment of glaucoma using a combination of an angiostatic agent which lowers intraocular pressure (IOP) and a second IOP lowering compound.

Background of the Invention

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Although the underlying causes of glaucoma are not understood at this time, glaucoma is characterized by damage to the optic nerve, accompanied by a decrease in the normal visual field. One early warning sign of possible glaucomatous visual field loss is elevated IOP.

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There are angiostatic agents which are known to lower IOP, see, for example, U.S. Patent Nos., 4,876,250 and 5,371,078. These compounds are very effective in controlling ocular hypertension, but they usually exhibit a slow onset of action; that is, it can take several weeks before an IOP lowering effect is seen.

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Other known IOP controlling agents, such as miotics, sympathomimetics, beta-blockers, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and prostaglandins are immediately effective in lowering IOP.

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The compositions of the present invention contain an angiostatic agent which provides effective, long duration control of IOP and a second IOP lowering compound to provide immediate control of a patient's elevated IOP. This combination is more effective in that a patient's IOP can be lowered and controlled with less IOP spiking. In addition, the effectiveness of the combination is at least additive because the

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angiostatic agents lower IOP via a different mechanism than any of the second IOP lowering compounds described in this invention.

Summary of the Invention

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The present invention is directed to compositions useful in the treatment of glaucoma and ocular hypertension. The compositions contain a combination of at least one angiostatic agent and at least one other compound which lowers IOP

("second agent"). The compositions are used to lower and control IOP by topical application to a patient's affected eye(s).

5 Detailed Description of the Invention

The development of blood vessels for the purpose of sustaining viable tissue is known as angiogenesis or neovascularization. Agents which inhibit neovascularization are known by a variety of terms such as angiostatic, angiolytic, or
10 angiotropic agents. In addition, it has been demonstrated that many angiostatic agents have significant IOP lowering activity, Clark et al., IOVS 35 (Suppl.): 1057, 1994. For purposes of this specification, the term "angiostatic agent" means compounds which inhibit new blood vessel formation as well as lower and/or control intraocular pressure associated with glaucoma or ocular hypertension.

15 Without intending to be bound by any theory, it is believed that angiostatic agents act to control intraocular pressure by inhibiting the accumulation or stimulating the dissolution of amorphous extracellular material in the trabecular meshwork of the eye. The presence of this amorphous extracellular material alters the integrity of the
20 healthy trabecular meshwork and is a symptom associated with primary open angle glaucoma (POAG). It is not well understood why this amorphous extracellular material builds up in the trabecular meshwork of persons suffering from POAG. However, it has been found that the amorphous extracellular material is generally composed of glycosaminoglycans (GAGs) and basement membrane material; see,
25 *Ophthalmology*, Vol. 90, No.7 (July 1983); *Mayo Clin. Proc.*, Vol.61, pp.59-67 (Jan.1986); and *Pediat. Neurosci.* Vol.12, pp.240-251 (1985-86). When these materials build up in the trabecular meshwork, the aqueous humor, normally present in the anterior chamber of the eye, cannot leave this chamber through its normal route (the trabecular meshwork) at its normal rate. Therefore, a normal volume of aqueous
30 humor is produced by the ciliary processes of the eye and introduced into the anterior chamber, but its exit through the trabecular meshwork is abnormally slow. This results in a buildup of pressure in the eye, ocular hypertension, which can translate into pressure on the optic nerve. The ocular hypertension so generated can lead to blindness due to damage to the optic nerve.

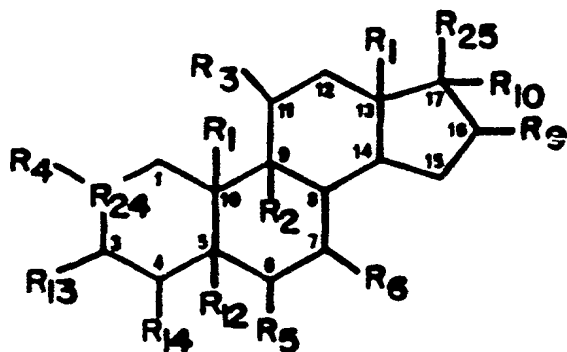
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It is believed that the angiostatic agents function in the trabecular meshwork in a similar manner as shown by Ingber, et al., wherein it was shown that angiostatic steroids caused dissolution of the basement membrane scaffolding using a chick embryo neovascularization model; *Endocrinology*, 119, pp.1768-1775 (1986). It is
5 believed that angiostatic agents prevent the accumulation, or promote the dissolution of, amorphous extracellular materials in the trabecular meshwork by inhibiting the formation of basement membrane materials and glycosaminoglycans. Thus, by preventing the development of these materials or promoting their dissolution, the normal integrity of the trabecular meshwork is retained and aqueous humor may flow
10 through the trabecular meshwork at normal rates. As a result, the intraocular pressure of the eye is controlled.

Preferred angiostatic agents are represented by the following structures:

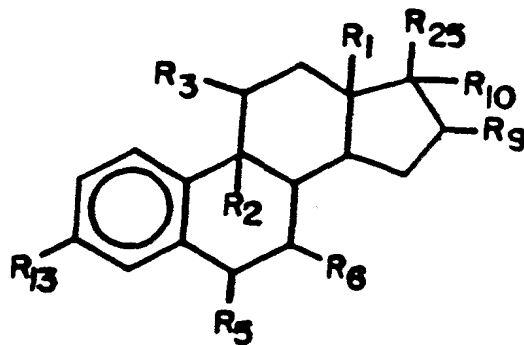
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Structure [A]



Structure [B]

wherein R_1 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-C_2H_5$;

R_2 is F, C_9-C_{11} double bond, C_9-C_{11} epoxy, H or Cl;

R_3 is H, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, halogen, C_9-C_{11} double bond, C_9-C_{11} epoxy, $=O$, $-OH$,
 $-O-alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$, $-OC(=O)alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$, $-OC(=O)ARYL$, $-OC(=O)N(R)_2$ or
 $-OC(=O)OR_7$, wherein ARYL is furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, or pyridyl and each of said
moieties is optionally substituted with one or two $(C_1-C_4)alkyl$ groups, or ARYL is -
 $(CH_2)_f$ -phenyl wherein f is 0 to 2 and the phenyl ring is optionally substituted with 1
to 3 groups selected from chlorine, fluorine, bromine, $alkyl(C_1-C_3)$, $alkoxy(C_1-C_3)$,
thioalkoxy- (C_1-C_3) , Cl_3C- , F_3C- , $-NH_2$ and $-NHC(=O)CH_3$ and R is hydrogen, $alkyl$
 (C_1-C_4) , or phenyl and each R can be the same or different, and R_7 is ARYL as
herein defined, or $alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$;

R_4 is H, CH_3 , Cl or F;

R_5 is H, OH, F, Cl, Br, CH_3 , phenyl, vinyl or allyl;

R_6 is H or CH_3 ;

R_9 is $CH_2CH_2OR_{26}$, $CH_2CH_2OC(=O)R_{27}$, H, OH, CH_3 , F, $=CH_2$,

$CH_2C(=O)OR_{28}$, OR_{26} , $O(C=O)R_{27}$ or $O(C=O)CH_2(C=O)OR_{26}$

R_{10} is $-CCH$, $-CH=CH_2$, halogen, CN, N_3 , OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, H, OH, CH_3 or R_{10}
forms a second bond between positions C-16 and C-17;

R_{12} is H or forms a double bond with R_1 or R_{14} ;

R_{13} is halogen, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, NH_2 , NHR_{26} , $NHC(=O)R_{27}$, $N(R_{26})_2$,

$NC(=O)R_{27}$, N_3 , H, $-OH$, $=O$, $-O-P(=O)(OH)_2$, or $-O-C(=O)-(CH_2)_tCOOH$ where t is
an integer from 2 to 6;

- R_{14} is H or forms a double bond with R_{12} ;
 R_{15} is H, =O or -OH;
 and R_{23} with R_{10} forms a cyclic phosphate;
 wherein R_9 and R_{15} have the meaning defined above;
- 5 or wherein R_{23} is -OH, O-C(=O)- R_{11} , -OP(=O)(OH)₂, or -O-C(=O)-(CH₂)_tCOOH
 wherein t is an integer from 2 to 6; and R_{11} is -Y-(CH₂)_n-X-(CH₂)_m-SO₃H,
 -Y'-(CH₂)_p-X'-(CH₂)_q-NR₁₆R₁₇ or -Z(CH₂)_rQ,
 wherein Y is a bond or -O-; Y' is a bond, -O-, or -S-; each of X and X' is a bond, -
 CON(R₁₈)-, -N(R₁₈)CO-, -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, or -S(O)₂-; R₁₈ is hydrogen or alkyl (C₁-
 10 C₄); each of R₁₆ and R₁₇ is a lower alkyl group of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms
 optionally substituted with one hydroxyl or R₁₆ and R₁₇ taken together with the
 nitrogen atom to which each is attached forms a monocyclic heterocycle selected from
 pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazino or N(lower)alkyl-
 piperazino wherein alkyl has from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; n is an integer of from 4 to 9;
 15 m is an integer of from 1 to 5; p is an integer of from 2 to 9; q is an integer of from 1
 to 5;
 Z is a bond or -O-; r is an integer of from 2 to 9; and Q is one of the following:
- (1) -R₁₉-CH₂COOH wherein R₁₉ is -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂-, -SO₂N(R₂₀)-, or
 N(R₂₀)SO₂-; and R₂₀ is hydrogen or lower alkyl-(C₁-C₄); with the proviso that the
 20 total number of carbon atoms in R₂₀ and (CH₂)_r is not greater than 10; or
 (2) -CO-COOH; or
 (3) CON(R₂₁)CH(R₂₂)COOH wherein R₂₁ is H and R₂₂ is H, CH₃, -
 CH₂COOH, -CH₂CH₂COOH, -CH₂OH, -CH₂SH, -CH₂CH₂SCH₃, or
 -CH₂Ph-OH wherein Ph-OH is p-hydroxyphenyl;
- 25 or R₂₁ is CH₃ and R₂₂ is H;
 or R₂₁ and R₂₂ taken together are -CH₂CH₂CH₂-;
 or -N(R₂₁)CH(R₂₂)COOH taken together is -NHCH₂CONHCH₂COOH; and
 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;
- R_{24} = C, C₁-C₂ double bond, 0;
- 30 R_{25} = C(R₁₅)CH₂-R₂₃, OH, OR₂₆, OC(=O)R₂₇, R₂₆, COOH, C(=O)OR₂₆,
 CHOHCH₂OH, CHOHCH₂OR₂₆, CHOHCH₂OC(=O)R₂₇,
 CH₂CH₂OH, CH₂CH₂OR₂₆, CH₂CH₂OC(=O)R₂₇, CH₂CN, CH₂N₃, CH₂NH₂,
 CH₂NHR₂₆, CH₂N(R₂₆)₂, CH₂OH, CH₂OR₂₆, CH₂O(C=O)R₂₇, CH₂O(P=O)
 (OH)₂, CH₂O(P=O)(OR₂₆)₂, CH₂SH, CH₂S-R₂₆, CH₂SC(=O)R₂₇,
 35 CH₂NC(=O)R₂₇, C(=O)CHR₂₈OH, C(=O)CHR₂₈OR₂₆, C(=O)CHR₂₈OC(=O)R₂₇
 or R₁₀ and R₂₅ taken together may be =C(R₂₈)₂, that is, an optionally alkyl
 substituted methylene group;

wherein $R_{26} = C_1-C_6$ (alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl);
 $R_{27} = R_{26} + OR_{26}$; $R_{28} = H, C_1-C_6$ (alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl).

The other IOP-lowering compounds useful in the present invention, second
5 agents, include all presently known IOP-lowering compounds, including miotics (e.g.,
pilocarpine, carbachol and acetylcholinesterase inhibitors); sympathomimetics (e.g.,
epinephrine, dipivalylepinephrine and para-amino clonidine); beta-blockers (e.g.,
betaxolol, levobunolol, carteolol, and timolol); prostaglandins and their analogues and
10 derivatives (e.g., F series (such as PGF_2), E series (such as PGE_2), D series (such as
 PGD_2) and compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,599,353; 5,093,329; and
5,321,128, and in European Patent Nos. 0215 860 B1 and 0 299 914 B1; and carbonic
anhydrase inhibitors (e.g., acetazolamide, methazolamide, and ethoxzolamide, and
15 compounds disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,153,192; 5,240,923; 5,378,703; and
4,797,413). The preferred IOP-lowering compounds are: timolol, betaxolol,
levobetaxolol, levobunolol, carteolol, pilocarpine, carbachol, epinephrine, dipivalyl
epinephrine, -methyl dipivalylepinephrine, Trusopt, latanoprost, apraclonidine, and
clonidine.

The compositions contain an amount of an angiostatic agent between 0.0001
20 and 10.0 percent by weight (wt%) and an amount of a second agent between 0.00001
and 10.0 wt%. Preferably, the angiostatic agent concentration is between 0.001 and
5.0 wt%, especially preferred are concentrations between 0.01 and 2.5 wt%. The
second agent concentration is preferably between 0.001 and 5.0 wt%, 0.01 to 2.5 wt%
is especially preferred.

25

The compositions of the present invention may additionally include
components to provide sustained release and/or comfort. Such components include
high molecular weight, anionic mucomimetic polymers, gelling polysaccharides and
finely-divided drug carrier substrates. These components are discussed in greater
30 detail in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,911,920; 5,403,841; 5,212,162; and 4,861,760. The entire
contents of these patents are incorporated herein by reference.

As used herein, the term "finely-divided drug carrier substrate" (or "DCS")
means finely-divided solids, colloidal particles, or soluble polymers and/or
35 polyelectrolytes which are capable of selective adsorption or binding with drug
molecules. Examples of DCS include, but are not limited to: finely divided silica,
such as fumed silica, silicates, and bentonites; ion exchange resins, which can be
anionic, cationic, or non-ionic in nature; and soluble polymers, such as, alginic acid,

pectin, soluble carrageenans, Carbopol®, and polystyrene sulfonic acid. In general, the DCS component is used at a level in the range of about 0.05 to about 10.0 wt%. For particulate DCS, the average particle size diameter ranges from 1 to 20 microns. The amount of DCS and its characteristics (e.g., amount of cross-linking, particle size)
5 may be varied in order to produce the desired time-release profile for the chosen drug.

In addition to the above-described principal ingredients, the anti-glaucoma compositions of the present invention may further comprise various formulatory ingredients, such as antimicrobial preservatives and tonicity agents. Examples of
10 suitable antimicrobial preservatives include: benzalkonium chloride, thimerosal, chlorobutanol, methyl paraben, propyl paraben, phenylethyl alcohol, edetate disodium, sorbic acid, Onamer M® and other agents equally well-known to those skilled in the art. Such preservatives, if utilized, will typically be employed in an amount between about 0.001 and about 1.0 wt%. Examples of suitable agents which may be used to
15 adjust the tonicity or osmolality of the formulations include: sodium chloride, potassium chloride, mannitol, dextrose, glycerin, and propylene glycol. Such agents, if utilized, will typically be employed in an amount between about 0.1 and about 10.0 wt%.

20 As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the compositions may be formulated in various dosage forms suitable for topical ophthalmic delivery, including solutions, suspensions, emulsions, gels, and erodible solid ocular inserts. The compositions are preferably aqueous suspensions or solutions.

25 The compositions of the present invention may also comprise non-aqueous formulations such as: substantially non-aqueous liquids substantially non-aqueous semi-solid compositions and solid compositions or devices.

The first class, substantially non-aqueous liquids, comprise an angiostatic
30 agent and a second agent ("drug combination") dissolved or suspended in one or more of the following: vegetable and mineral oils, such as, liquid petrolatum, corn oil, castor oil, sesame oil, and peanut oil; triglycerides, such as the capric/caprylic triglycerides commonly used in foods and cosmetics; liquid lanolin and lanolin derivatives; and perfluorohydrocarbons.

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The second class, semi-solid compositions, comprise a drug combination dissolved or suspended in one or more of the following: various types of petrolatum, such as white, yellow, red and so on; lanolin and lanolin derivatives; gelled mineral

oil having a hydrocarbon base, such as Plastibase®; petrolatum and ethylene carbonate mixtures; petrolatum in combination with surfactants and polyglycol, such as polyoxyl 40 stearate and polyethylene glycol.

5 The third class, solid compositions or devices, include non-erodible devices which are inserted into the conjunctival sac of the eye and later removed, such as the Alza-type diffusion or osmotic pressure controlled polymer membranes; and bioerodible polymers which do not have to be removed from the conjunctival sac, such as essentially anhydrous but water soluble polymers and resins (e.g., celluloses,
10 polycarboxylic acids, and so on). Especially preferred are the bioerodible inserts described and detailed in US 4,540,408 (Lloyd) and US 4,730,013 (Bondi et al.), wherein drug combinations of the present invention would be entrained in a non-aqueous matrix consisting essentially of polyvinyl alcohol. The entire contents of these two patents are incorporated herein by reference.

15

 The present invention is also directed to methods of treating glaucoma and ocular hypertension. The compositions described above are applied topically to the affected eye(s) of the patient. The frequency and amount of dosage will be determined by the clinician based on various clinical factors. The methods will
20 typically comprise topical application of one or two drops (or an equivalent amount of a solid or semi-solid dosage form) to the affected eye one to four times per day.

 The following examples are illustrative of compositions of the present inventions. Example 2 represents the preferred combination.

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EXAMPLE 1

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>wt. %</u>
5	Apraclonidine HCl	0.58
	5 -Pregnane-3 ,11 ,17 , 21-tetrol-20-one (Tetrahydrocortisol)	1.0
10	Tyloxapol	0.01 to 0.05
	Hydroxy Propyl Methylcellulose	0.5
15	Benzalkonium Chloride	0.01
	Sodium Chloride	0.8
20	Edetate Disodium	0.01
	NaOH/HCl	q.s. pH 7.4
25	Purified Water	q.s. 100 mL

EXAMPLE 2

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>wt. %</u>
5	Timolol Maleate	0.68
	4,9(11)Pregnadien-17 , 21-diol-3;20-dione-21-acetate	1.0
10	Mannitol	2.4
	Sodium Chloride	0.4
	Carbopol 974P	0.5
15	Polysorbate 80	0.05
	Edetate disodium	0.01
20	Benzalkonium chloride	0.01
	NaOH	q.s. pH 7.4
25	Purified Water	q.s. 100 mL

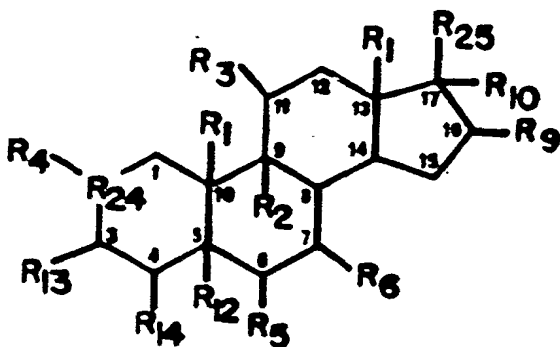
EXAMPLE 3

	<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>wt. %</u>
5	Betaxolol HCl	0.28
	17 -Ethinyl estradiol	1.00
	Benzalkonium Chloride	0.01
10	Mannitol	4.50
	Amberlite IRP-69	0.25
15	Carbomer 934P	0.20
	Edetate disodium	0.01
	HCl/NaOH	q.s. pH 7.6
20	Purified Water	q.s. 100 mL

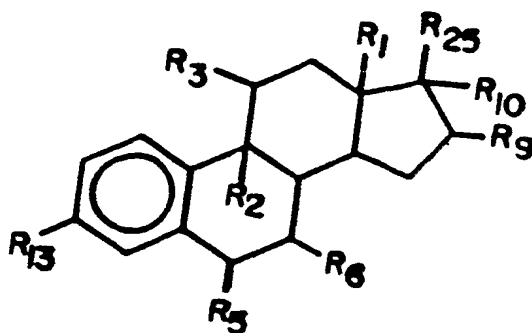
25 The invention has been described by reference to certain preferred
embodiments; however, it should be understood that it may be embodied in other
specific forms or variations thereof without departing from its spirit or essential
characteristics. The embodiments described above are therefore considered to be
illustrative in all respects and not restrictive, the scope of the invention being
30 indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description.

I Claim:

1. A composition for lowering and controlling IOP comprising a pharmaceutically effective amount of both an angiostatic agent and at least one other compound which lowers IOP.
2. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the angiostatic agent is



Structure [A]



Structure [B]

- wherein R_1 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-C_2H_5$;
 R_2 is F, C_9-C_{11} double bond, C_9-C_{11} epoxy, H or Cl;
 R_3 is H, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, halogen, C_9-C_{11} double bond, C_9-C_{11} epoxy, $=O$, $-OH$, $-O-alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$, $-OC(=O)alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$, $-OC(=O)ARYL$, $-OC(=O)N(R)_2$ or $-OC(=O)OR_7$, wherein ARYL is furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, or pyridyl and each of said moieties is optionally substituted with one or two $(C_1-C_4)alkyl$ groups, or ARYL is $-(CH_2)_f-phenyl$ wherein f is 0 to 2 and the phenyl ring is optionally substituted with 1 to 3 groups selected from chlorine, fluorine, bromine, $alkyl(C_1-C_3)$, $alkoxy(C_1-C_3)$, thioalkoxy- (C_1-C_3) , Cl_3C- , F_3C- , $-NH_2$ and $-NHCOCH_3$ and R is hydrogen, $alkyl(C_1-C_4)$, or phenyl and each R can be the same or different, and R_7 is ARYL as herein defined, or $alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$;
 R_4 is H, CH_3 , Cl or F;
 R_5 is H, OH, F, Cl, Br, CH_3 , phenyl, vinyl or allyl;
 R_6 is H or CH_3 ;
 R_9 is $CH_2CH_2OR_{26}$, $CH_2CH_2OC(=O)R_{27}$, H, OH, CH_3 , F, $=CH_2$, $CH_2C(=O)OR_{28}$, OR_{26} , $O(C=O)R_{27}$ or $O(C=O)CH_2(C=O)OR_{26}$

- R_{10} is $-C\equiv CH$, $-CH=CH_2$, halogen, CN, N_3 , OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, H, OH, CH_3 or R_{10} forms a second bond between positions C-16 and C-17;
- R_{12} is H or forms a double bond with R_1 or R_{14} ;
- R_{13} is halogen, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, NH_2 , NHR_{26} , $NHC(=O)R_{27}$, $N(R_{26})_2$,
 5 $NC(=O)R_{27}$, N_3 , H, $-OH$, $=O$, $-O-P(=O)(OH)_2$, or $-O-C(=O)-(CH_2)_tCOOH$ where t is an integer from 2 to 6;
- R_{14} is H or forms a double bond with R_{12} ;
- R_{15} is H, $=O$ or $-OH$;
- and R_{23} with R_{10} forms a cyclic phosphate;
- 10 wherein R_9 and R_{15} have the meaning defined above;
- or wherein R_{23} is $-OH$, $O-C(=O)-R_{11}$, $-OP(=O)(OH)_2$, or $-O-C(=O)-(CH_2)_tCOOH$ wherein t is an integer from 2 to 6; and R_{11} is $-Y-(CH_2)_n-X-(CH_2)_m-SO_3H$, $-Y'-(CH_2)_p-X'-(CH_2)_q-NR_{16}R_{17}$ or $-Z(CH_2)_rQ$,
 15 wherein Y is a bond or $-O-$; Y' is a bond, $-O-$, or $-S-$; each of X and X' is a bond, $-CON(R_{18})-$, $-N(R_{18})CO-$, $-O-$, $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, or $-S(O)_2-$; R_{18} is hydrogen or alkyl (C_1-C_4); each of R_{16} and R_{17} is a lower alkyl group of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms optionally substituted with one hydroxyl or R_{16} and R_{17} taken together with the nitrogen atom to which each is attached forms a monocyclic heterocycle selected from
 20 piperidino, piperidino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazino or N(lower)alkyl-piperazino wherein alkyl has from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; n is an integer of from 4 to 9; m is an integer of from 1 to 5; p is an integer of from 2 to 9; q is an integer of from 1 to 5;
- Z is a bond or $-O-$; r is an integer of from 2 to 9; and Q is one of the following:
- (1) $-R_{19}-CH_2COOH$ wherein R_{19} is $-S-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-SO_2N(R_{20})-$, or
 25 $N(R_{20})SO_2-$; and R_{20} is hydrogen or lower alkyl (C_1-C_4); with the proviso that the total number of carbon atoms in R_{20} and $(CH_2)_r$ is not greater than 10; or
- (2) $-CO-COOH$; or
- (3) $CON(R_{21})CH(R_{22})COOH$ wherein R_{21} is H and R_{22} is H, CH_3 , $-CH_2COOH$, $-CH_2CH_2COOH$, $-CH_2OH$, $-CH_2SH$, $-CH_2CH_2SCH_3$, or
 30 $-CH_2Ph-OH$ wherein Ph-OH is p-hydroxyphenyl;
- or R_{21} is CH_3 and R_{22} is H;
- or R_{21} and R_{22} taken together are $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$;
- or $-N(R_{21})CH(R_{22})COOH$ taken together is $-NHCH_2CONHCH_2COOH$; and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;
- 35 $R_{24} = C$, C_1-C_2 double bond, 0;
- $R_{25} = C(R_{15})CH_2-R_{23}$, OH, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, R_{26} , $COOH$, $C(=O)OR_{26}$, $CHOHCH_2OH$, $CHOHCH_2OR_{26}$, $CHOHCH_2OC(=O)R_{27}$, CH_2CH_2OH , $CH_2CH_2OR_{26}$, $CH_2CH_2OC(=O)R_{27}$, CH_2CN , CH_2N_3 , CH_2NH_2 ,

CH₂NHR₂₆, CH₂N(R₂₆)₂, CH₂OH, CH₂OR₂₆, CH₂O(C=O)R₂₇, CH₂O(P=O)
(OH)₂, CH₂O(P=O) (OR₂₆)₂, CH₂SH, CH₂S-R₂₆, CH₂SC(=O)R₂₇,
CH₂NC(=O)R₂₇, C(=O)CHR₂₈OH, C(=O)CHR₂₈OR₂₆, C(=O)CHR₂₈OC(=O)R₂₇
or R₁₀ and R₂₅ taken together may be =C(R₂₈)₂, that is, an optionally alkyl

5 substituted methylene group;

wherein R₂₆ = C₁-C₆ (alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl);

R₂₇ = R₂₆ + OR₂₆; R₂₈ = H, C₁-C₆ (alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl).

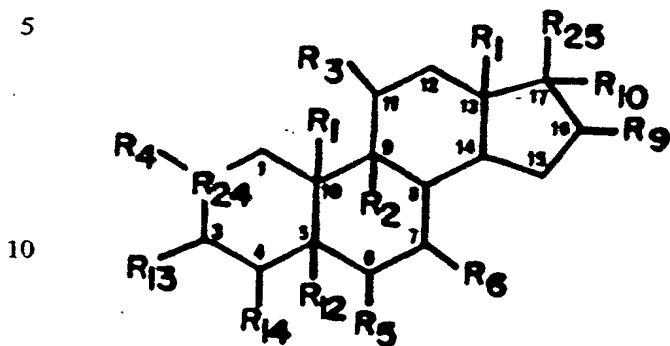
3. The composition of Claim 1 wherein the other compound which lowers
10 IOP is selected from the group consisting of miotics, sympathomimetics, beta-blockers, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and prostaglandins.

4. The composition of Claim 2 wherein the other compound which lowers
15 IOP is selected from the group consisting of miotics, sympathomimetics, beta-blockers, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and prostaglandins.

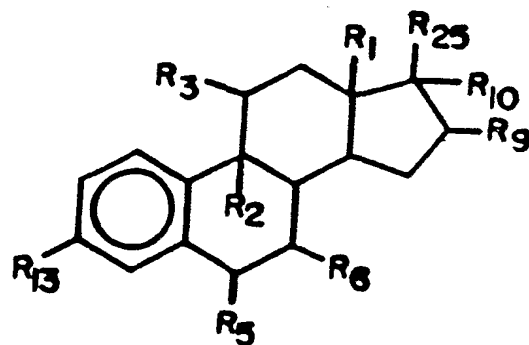
5. A composition for lowering and controlling IOP comprising a
pharmaceutically effective amount of both 4,9(11)Pregnadien-17,21-diol-21-acetate
and a beta-blocker selected from the group consisting of timolol, betaxolol, and
20 levobetaxolol.

6. A method for lowering and controlling IOP which comprises
administering to an affected eye, a composition comprising a pharmaceutically
effective amount of both an angiostatic agent and at least one other compound which
25 lowers IOP.

7. The method of Claim 6 wherein the angiostatic agent is



Structure [A]



Structure [B]

- wherein R_1 is H, $-CH_3$ or $-C_2H_5$;
 R_2 is F, C_9-C_{11} double bond, C_9-C_{11} epoxy, H or Cl;
 R_3 is H, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, halogen, C_9-C_{11} double bond, C_9-C_{11} epoxy, $=O$, $-OH$,
 20 $-O-alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$, $-OC(=O)alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$, $-OC(=O)ARYL$, $-OC(=O)N(R)_2$ or
 $-OC(=O)OR_7$, wherein ARYL is furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, or pyridyl and each of said
 moieties is optionally substituted with one or two $(C_1-C_4)alkyl$ groups, or ARYL is -
 $(CH_2)_f$ -phenyl wherein f is 0 to 2 and the phenyl ring is optionally substituted with 1
 to 3 groups selected from chlorine, fluorine, bromine, $alkyl(C_1-C_3)$, $alkoxy(C_1-C_3)$,
 25 $thioalkoxy-(C_1-C_3)$, Cl_3C- , F_3C- , $-NH_2$ and $-NHCOCH_3$ and R is hydrogen, $alkyl$
 (C_1-C_4) , or phenyl and each R can be the same or different, and R_7 is ARYL as
 herein defined, or $alkyl(C_1-C_{12})$;
 R_4 is H, CH_3 , Cl or F;
 R_5 is H, OH, F, Cl, Br, CH_3 , phenyl, vinyl or allyl;
 30 R_6 is H or CH_3 ;
 R_9 is $CH_2CH_2OR_{26}$, $CH_2CH_2OC(=O)R_{27}$, H, OH, CH_3 , F, $=CH_2$,
 $CH_2C(=O)OR_{28}$, OR_{26} , $O(C=O)R_{27}$ or $O(C=O)CH_2(C=O)OR_{26}$
 R_{10} is $-C-CH_3$, $-CH=CH_2$, halogen, CN, N_3 , OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, H, OH, CH_3 or R_{10}
 forms a second bond between positions C-16 and C-17;
 35 R_{12} is H or forms a double bond with R_1 or R_{14} ;
 R_{13} is halogen, OR_{26} , $OC(=O)R_{27}$, NH_2 , NHR_{26} , $NHC(=O)R_{27}$, $N(R_{26})_2$,
 $NC(=O)R_{27}$, N_3 , H, $-OH$, $=O$, $-O-P(=O)(OH)_2$, or $-O-C(=O)-(CH_2)_tCOOH$ where t is
 an integer from 2 to 6;

- R_{14} is H or forms a double bond with R_{12} ;
 R_{15} is H, =O or -OH;
 and R_{23} with R_{10} forms a cyclic phosphate;
 wherein R_9 and R_{15} have the meaning defined above;
- 5 or wherein R_{23} is -OH, O-C(=O)- R_{11} , -OP(0)-(OH)₂, or -O-C(=O)-(CH₂)_tCOOH
 wherein t is an integer from 2 to 6; and R_{11} is -Y-(CH₂)_n-X-(CH₂)_m-SO₃H,
 -Y'-(CH₂)_p-X'-(CH₂)_q-NR₁₆R₁₇ or -Z(CH₂)_rQ,
 wherein Y is a bond or -O-; Y' is a bond, -O-, or -S-; each of X and X' is a bond, -
 CON(R₁₈)-, -N(R₁₈)CO-, -O-, -S-, -S(O)-, or -S(O)₂-; R₁₈ is hydrogen or alkyl (C₁-
 10 C₄); each of R₁₆ and R₁₇ is a lower alkyl group of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms
 optionally substituted with one hydroxyl or R₁₆ and R₁₇ taken together with the
 nitrogen atom to which each is attached forms a monocyclic heterocycle selected from
 pyrrolidino, piperidino, morpholino, thiomorpholino, piperazino or N(lower)alkyl-
 piperazino wherein alkyl has from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; n is an integer of from 4 to 9;
 15 m is an integer of from 1 to 5; p is an integer of from 2 to 9; q is an integer of from 1
 to 5;
 Z is a bond or -O-; r is an integer of from 2 to 9; and Q is one of the following:
- (1) -R₁₉-CH₂COOH wherein R₁₉ is -S-, -S(O)-, -S(O)₂-, -SO₂N(R₂₀)-, or
 N(R₂₀)SO₂-; and R₂₀ is hydrogen or lower alkyl-(C₁-C₄); with the proviso that the
 20 total number of carbon atoms in R₂₀ and (CH₂)_r is not greater than 10; or
 (2) -CO-COOH; or
 (3) CON(R₂₁)CH(R₂₂)COOH wherein R₂₁ is H and R₂₂ is H, CH₃, -CH₂COOH,
 -CH₂CH₂COOH, -CH₂OH, -CH₂SH, -CH₂CH₂SCH₃, or
 -CH₂Ph-OH wherein Ph-OH is p-hydroxyphenyl;
- 25 or R₂₁ is CH₃ and R₂₂ is H;
 or R₂₁ and R₂₂ taken together are -CH₂CH₂CH₂-;
 or -N(R₂₁)CH(R₂₂)COOH taken together is -NHCH₂CONHCH₂COOH; and
 pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof;
- R_{24} = C, C₁-C₂ double bond, 0;
- 30 R_{25} = C(R₁₅)CH₂-R₂₃, OH, OR₂₆, OC(=O)R₂₇, R₂₆, COOH, C(=O)OR₂₆,
 CHOHCH₂OH, CHOHCH₂OR₂₆, CHOHCH₂OC(=O)R₂₇,
 CH₂CH₂OH, CH₂CH₂OR₂₆, CH₂CH₂OC(=O)R₂₇, CH₂CN, CH₂N₃, CH₂NH₂,
 CH₂NHR₂₆, CH₂N(R₂₆)₂, CH₂OH, CH₂OR₂₆, CH₂O(C=O)R₂₇, CH₂O(P=O)
 (OH)₂, CH₂O(P=O)(OR₂₆)₂, CH₂SH, CH₂S-R₂₆, CH₂SC(=O)R₂₇,
 35 CH₂NC(=O)R₂₇, C(=O)CHR₂₈OH, C(=O)CHR₂₈OR₂₆, C(=O)CHR₂₈OC(=O)R₂₇
 or R₁₀ and R₂₅ taken together may be =C(R₂₈)₂, that is, an optionally alkyl
 substituted methylene group;

wherein $R_{26} = C_1-C_6$ (alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, aralkyl, aryl);
 $R_{27} = R_{26} + OR_{26}$; $R_{28} = H, C_1-C_6$ (alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl).

8. The method of Claim 6 wherein the other compound which lowers IOP
5 is selected from the group consisting of miotics, sympathomimetics, beta-blockers,
carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and prostaglandins.

9. The method of Claim 7 wherein the other compound which lowers IOP
is selected from the group consisting of miotics, sympathomimetics, beta-blockers,
10 carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, and prostaglandins.

10. A method for lowering and controlling IOP which comprises
administering to an affected eye, a composition comprising a pharmaceutically
effective amount of both 4,9(11)Pregnadien-17,21-diol-21-acetate and a beta-blocker
15 selected from the group consisting of timolol, betaxolol, and levobetaxolol.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

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B. FIELDS SEARCHED

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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
NONEElectronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
WEST

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	US 5,371,078 A (CLARK et al.) 06 December 1994, see the entire document.	1-10
Y	US 5,153,192 A (DEAN et al.) 06 October 1992, see the entire document.	1-10
Y	US 4,599,353 A (BITO) 08 July 1986, see the entire document.	1-10



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.



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(54) Title: COMBINATION THERAPY FOR LOWERING AND CONTROLLING INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE

(57) Abstract: Angiostatic agents and another IOP lowering compound are combined in ophthalmic compositions to treat glaucoma and ocular hypertension. Methods for treating glaucoma and ocular hypertension are also disclosed.